

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN

THE MAIL

From American papers just to hand we take the following items of news:—

AT NEW YORK.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF ALIENS ARRIVING.

The immigration officials at Washington are somewhat disturbed. During February the number of arrivals at New York averaged 11,000, an increase of about 6 per cent. over the arrivals during February of 1901. The immigration officials at New York, in a letter received on the 1st inst., state that the number of arrivals during the month of March at the Ellis Island station was 12,000, an increase of 10 per cent. over the arrivals during the month of March, which taxed the accommodation of the station. The immigration officials at New York state that it is impossible for the United States to say to be altogether undesirable, even when the number of arrivals is so large, and that the increase of the immigration laws. It is said at the department that the immigration officials at New York are in sympathy with the powers asked for in the report of the immigration officials at New York, and that the immigration officials at New York are in sympathy with the powers asked for in the report of the immigration officials at New York.

AFFAIRS OF THE TREASURY.

A STEADY INCREASE IN THE DEFICIT.

The monthly comparative statement of the (to-

turns \$7,274,930dols., leaving a deficit for the month of 1,228,841dols. and for the nine months of the present fiscal year 18,750,795dols. Receipts from customs March were 13,342,215dols., internal revenue 11,532,200dols., and the Treasury 1,190,633dols. The statement of the condition of the Treasury on the 1st April showed: Available cash balance 27,041,743dols., gold reserve 126,046,06dols. The Treasury on the 1st April held 301,000dols. in gold and 3700dols. in gold bars, which leaves the true amount of the reserve 128,149,088dols.

**THE NICARAGUA CANAL AND THE
NAVY.**

CAPTAIN TAYLOR ON THE PROJECT.

The Nicaragua Canal project was discussed at Washington on the 1st April before the House Com-

H. L. who was formerly vice-president and general manager of the canal company. The practicability of the canal has been a subject of discussion for some time, and the question being that of cost, estimates of which ranged from \$5,000,000, to \$7,000,000. The canal was to be 100 miles long, and the work was as to the effect of the canal upon the naval establishment of the Government. Captain Herbert, who was in charge of the canal, gave his views on the point with the permission of Secretary Herbert. He said, in part: "A question is being asked whether the canal is feasible, and if this canal will be exceedingly difficult for the Government to maintain. That the foreign fleets will use this canal, as like objections to the accumulations of water in the ground that it will cost too much to maintain it. It is a question of cost, and it is because in London have to insure it, it might burn down the fact is, estimated Congressman Patterson, of Tennessee, who was in the canal, when the canal never could be taken by a foreign fleet. The canal never could be agreed with Mr. Patterson, and the canal is not a

A CLEAR INSPECTION OF THE VESSEL.
Field Marshal Yamaguchi and the principal officers of his staff were afforded an opportunity at San Francisco on April 6 concerning themselves with the inspection of the United States war vessels. By invitation of Mr. Irving M. Scott and Mr. Henry T. Scott they visited the Union from 10 to 11 o'clock, and were then taken aboard the battleship Oregon, which will be ready to go into commission next July. The two Japanese said they were very much interested in the vessel, and were escorted by the President's ward, were initiated by the mansion of the port and surrounded by the garison band.

They were then taken to the United States foreign consulate, army and navy officers, and representatives of the Japanese government.

The water front on the tug *Pearl* soon after the ship docked and reached the works late in the afternoon of the 12th. The tug was in the hands of the Navy.

Mr. John T. Scott, and at once taken on board the Oregon, where Lieutenant Ackerman, Inspector of the Japanese visitors. It was the first construction of the kind which we had seen, and they did not know of any others. It was a very small tug, particularly the case with "Mild Marchal Yamaguchi," a small tug, which was built in Japan, and which appeared to come with narrow gangways, examining everything with care and listening with interest to the explanation of the various parts. The Ackerman translated to them by the Secretary of the Marquis, who speaks excellent English. The Japanese were very interested in the tug, and they were from the upper deck. A most thorough inspection was made of one of the big gun turrets. The Japanese were very interested in the turret, and they were inside it was difficult to persuade them to leave to examine other parts of the vessel. Yamaguchi was very interested in the turret, and they were inside it was difficult to persuade them to leave to examine other parts of the vessel. Yamaguchi was very interested in the turret, and they were inside it was difficult to persuade them to leave to examine other parts of the vessel. Yamaguchi was very interested in the turret, and they were inside it was difficult to persuade them to leave to examine other parts of the vessel.

showed that he was much impressed by the automatic safety device of the electric hoisting motor. The man operating it said that if the connection of the motor itself should be shut away, to prevent the hoisting cable from falling, the device would automatically cause an explosion, the dynamo generates a counter electric current, increasing in force and stopping the hoisting apparatus within a few feet from the ground.

GENERAL YAMAGATA'S VISIT TO NEW YORK.

Much enthusiasm is affected among the wealthy and prominent people of the local Japanese community in New York over the coming visit to that city of Marquis Yamagata. Though the film of his visit to the United States is not yet ready for entertainment and reception, says a New York correspondent writing on April 21, the distinguished Japanese statesman will be met at the airport by the prince him a royal welcome, and his brief stay in the city will be made memorable. Prominent Japanese in New York will be present to greet him.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

MR. BOOTH-TUCKER IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Frederick St. George Booth-Tucker, recently appointed by General Booth as commander of the Salvation Army in the United States to succeed Bullington Booth, arrived at New York on 1st April by the steamship *Majorie*. He was met at the dock

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AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT just issued discloses that the NEW ASSURANCES for the year amounted to £2,989,002, and the TOTAL ASSURANCES, including Bonus Additions, aggregate £47,779,580.

THE ANNUAL INCOME amounted to £1,046,281, and the INVESTED FUNDS are now £15,105,615.

THE RESERVE set apart for the possible DEPRECIATION of SECURITIES now amounts to £465,490.

THE AMOUNT OF DIVISIBLE SURPLUS for the year is £23,025, yielding REVENUEBONARY BONUSES AMOUNTING TO £20,000.

THE DEATH CLAIMS for the year have been extremely light, and the EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT were only 1/2 per cent. of the TOTAL RECEIPTS.

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ROBERT B. CAMERON, SECRETARY.

A T T E N D A Y . M A Y 21 Africa in consequence of the severity of the season.

THE AMOUNT OF DIVISIBLE SURPLUS for the year is £15,140, yielding REVENUEARY BONDS
 ABOUTING TO £5,000,000.

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ROBERT R. CAMERON, SECRETARY.

A. T. U. D. A. Y. M. A. Y.

THE SYDNEY MAIL

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 SCIENCE, ART, MUSIC, AGRICULTURE,
 AND SPORT.

THE PRESENT WEEK'S ISSUE OF THE SYDNEY
 MAIL CONTAINS THE

1. Africa in consequence of the severity of the sen-
 tences passed upon the members of the Reform
 Committee.

The Johannesburg Stock Exchange has been
 closed, and the members have asked for an ex-
 pression of sympathy from the London Stock
 Exchange.

Business at Johannesburg is suspended.

The Judge who presided at the trial stated that
 he was compelled to pass sentence in accordance
 with the law, but he hoped that the Executive
 would show clemency.

Petitions were signed by the people of Pretoria
 as well as by the Boer judges at the trial, asking
 for clemency to be shown.

AMONGST OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS:

—

DEATH OF MR HENRY PARKES.
PORTRAIT OF THE VETERAN STATESMAN.
THE OUTRAGE IN WHICH MR HENRY WAS
KIDN.

MR SCHOLLOWS WHICH HE ATTENDED AT
STONELEIGH.

OCTIL ROVER, WHERE THE FAMILY RESIDED.
THE CHURCH IN WHICH AND THE FORT
FROM WHICH HE WAS BAPTIZED.

—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO
BATHURST.

LEADING INCIDENTS IN CONNECTION WITH
THE VISIT.

—

THE MONUMENT ERECTED IN WAYKLEY
CEMETERY BY LADY DUKE
IN MEMORY OF THE LATE
MR ROBERT WILLIAM DUKE.

AMONGST OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS: —

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PORTRAIT OF THE VETERAN STRATHEARN.

THE OUTRAGE IN WHICH MR HENRY WAS KILLED.

MR SCHOOLMASTER WHICH HE ATTENDED AT STONELEIGH.

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THE MONUMENT ERECTED IN WAYKLEY CEMETERY BY LADY DUKE IN MEMORY OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT WILLIAM DUKE.

PORTRAIT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL, FRENCH, THE NEW COMMANDANT OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES FORCES.

PORTRAIT OF DR. HABBETT, MAYOR OF BATHURST.

THE COMPLIMENTARY LUNCHEON SPREAD TO MESSON AND LITTLE: —

THE MOTO-CYCLE.

THE START FOR THE FIRST MILE.

THE START FOR THE SECOND MILE.

THE NEW BRIDGE AT DENSLINGUN.

THE CHAMPION CROSS TOURNAMENT: WALLACE AND HODGSON AT PLAY.

—

HIS SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S EXHIBIT AT THE BATHURST SHOW.

—

THE SUNSHINE HARVESTER.

—

THE HERCULES REFRIGERATING MACHINE.

—

FASHIONS: VISITING GOWN.

—

ILLUSTRATED STORY.

ILLUSTRATION TO MR. S. R. CROCKETT'S NEW STORY, "THE GREY MAN."

—

AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS.

—

THE sentences passed on the other prisoners should be mitigated.

The news has been received from South Africa that the effort that the Matabele, who were threatening Bulawayo, have retired to a distance of ten miles from the settlement.

One of the principal chiefs is disposed to submit to the authorities of the Chartered Company.

A brother of Khama, the Zulu chief, has undertaken to convey 40 waggoners of floor to Dene wayo.

Lord Grey has reached Mangrove on his way to Bulawayo.

The *National Express*, a Berlin journal, is referring to the Treasurer, declaring that Mr Chamberlain adopts the tone of a suzerain towards the vassal.

A Local Colonial League has been formed in the frontier town of Cape Colony.

The Mixed Tribunal at Cairo will give its decision on 11th May in the matter of the action taken by certain French-Egyptian bondholders against the Egyptian Government and members of the Khedive's Council in *Deutsche Publique*, for advancing money from the Egyptian Treasury for the purposes of the Upper Nile Expedition.

One of the men recently arrested on suspicion of having murdered Mr. Henry Smith at Mowbray Lodge, London, has confessed that he was not necessary to the murder, which was committed by Fowler, another of the men who were arrested.

After his arrest Fowler attempted to commit suicide.

General Baldissera, the Italian Commander in Abyssinia, has been directed to retain Kassa until the autumn.

In addressing the Prime Minister on Wednesday last, Lord Salisbury, referred to the British expedition to the Sudan, said that it was England's duty to recover the lost Southern Egypt, which was now under the most despotical dominion of the Arabs.

Without attempting to foreshadow the immediate advance of the expedition, he might say that it was in accord with the trust that England had been fulfilling, and also with the pledge that she had given.

The programme of the new Administration in France has been announced.

It is the intention of the Government to maintain the solidarity of the Republic, to reform the administrative duties and the liquidation of the direct taxation and a modified income tax, and to arrange for the formation of a colonial army.

A drought in Spain is ruining the crops.

The Turkish Government has consented to pay an indemnity of £24,000 for the outrage on the *Armenian* ship in Fethi.

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LONDON OFFICE, 78 QUEEN VICTORIA-STR.**

LETTER BOX 406. GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1896.

Her Majesty the Queen has left Nice on her return to England.

Yesterday His Excellency the Governor performed the ceremony of opening the new reformatory for the reformatory established at Drabon by the New South Wales Fresh Fruit and Ice Company. About 1000 spectators were present.

Admiralty the directors entertained his Excellency the Governor.

Later developments of the strike in the coal trade at Newcastle do not afford reason to hope that the struggle is approaching its termination.

Yesterday the Queensland Government appointed Mr. Robert Gray, at present Principal Under-Colonial Secretary, as one of the Railway Commissioners, vice Mr. Mathison, who is proceeding to Victoria.

The committee of the Brisbane Eight-hour Demonstration has decided not to accept a subscription from the Governor.

It is stated that Mr. A. F. Calvert has found the funds to finish the work of the Elder Exploring Expedition. Mr. L. A. Wells, who was supervisor to the recent expedition, has been appointed to the independent new party.

Captain J. F. Campbell, late of the 1st battalion of the Dorsetshire Regiment, has been appointed Deputy Master of the Perth Mint.

It is computed that upwards of 1000 head of stamper will be at work on the Coalfields goldfield by next March.

The output of the Auckland goldfields for the year ended 31st March shows an increase in value over the preceding corresponding period of £1,210,250, the year's total being £373,106.

Yesterday the seventh annual meeting of subscribers to the Queen's Jubilee Fund was held at the Town Hall, Lady Hamilton presiding.

It was shown that since the inception of the fund effort had been afforded in 1894 some.

The railway returns of the colony of New Zealand for the year ended 31st March last amounted to £2,168,047, and the expenditure to £751,967, leaving a net profit being £435,737, or 23 1/2 per cent, being £1300 more than last year.

Yesterday a party of 10 missionaries took their departure from Sydney by the mission steamer "Hypocrite" for the purpose of visiting the natives of the islands interested in mission work wished that "God-speed."

Mr. Jacob Thompson, of
 the (Grafton and Attleboro
 subsequently held in honor of their visit.
 Mr. J. H. Thompson,
 yesterday morning and drove to Mendon
 where a banquet was given in their honor
 evening. The Premier returned in Boston
 In connection with the delivery of the
 moving about 80 other men who struck have
 obtained employment.
 The contest for the chess championship was
 CABBOTT'S COCOA.
 The winner took off all comers. (Adv.)

desired to restrict the ordinary course of commerce when they are both committed to the free trade policy? When we have abolished protective duties in what we believe to be the real and lasting interest of this colony, are we to leave ourselves open to a systematic destruction of the difficulty of doing so is obvious. To start from this, however, we have to bear in mind the fact that behind the party given us this interpretation of free-trade policy, the Government is not so much anxious to be secure protection as the British farmer. The decay of agriculture in England has brought forth as many nostrums as are usually found in the fringe of speculation, suffering from cold. People are not content with the plain statement that an improvement is required in the methods of agriculture. Thinking to cure a great evil by a stroke of the pen—which is the only way in which they can do it—the Government proposes to reduce arbitrarily the assessment value of farm-lands. But there is a party that goes

the landed classes in England that right to the last for protection and relief the cheapening of food for the people. Naturally it is among them that the fiercest ideas, that the desire to revert to the old times, which meant high prices, high rents, and bad cultivation, and for this reason we must leave to them to debate whether the English people are to be subjected to any policy that comes of protection.

Assuming, however, that the fierce competition of foreign countries is bringing a change over the spirit of their dream, each may have next to ask how it will be brought about by policy. The Government can apply to all the members of the British Empire. A tenet that might be entirely adapted to some of Canada would probably be unsuitable for Australia or New Zealand. The different colonies would presumably require separate treaties with mother country and with each other, much like New South Wales, then, which has accepted the policy of freedom in its trade with the mother country, and the arrangement that might restrict its commerce with foreign nations? There is, in instance, the possibility of a great increase in the export of wool to America and in American trade generally. Would it be right to consent to any agreement that might restrict it? The bulk of our produce must go to England for the two simple reasons that the best market is there, and that it is in the interest of the colonies to maintain to consider the

[illegible]

of a better port for the vessels at the mouth of the river. He has been unable to get the necessary money to carry out his plan. He has a right to understand that the rainfall in the valley is in some places not doing so much good as it does in others.

LAVAL ARRIVES—Admiral Bingle will leave early on Monday morning in the *Karakatta* for Newcastle, and will be accompanied by Mr. H. G. Hume. He will not go over any of the Newcastle fortifications, the object of his being to see the port, and note the progress of the works. He will arrive at 8.45, and will be met by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir George Tryon, to Newcastle.

THE ENGLISH MAIL—The English mail will be delivered in the city. The collection date is 27th March. The *Britannia* voyage arrived at Albany on the 26th inst. and will reach here next Monday. The *Ville de la Geste*, in the *McDonald* Company's line, is due here to-day, and the *Albatross* will be expected on the 28th. The passengers are reported yesterday by the *Albatross* to be Lieut. Henry Price, Robert Lupton, and the first Mr. and Mrs. O. and family.

THE AUSTRALIAN NEWS—The steamer *Amey* which yesterday arrived from the Sydney for the Australian

block, 115 acres. No settlement leases were applied for, but 5553 acres were reserved for the Government, and conditional leases in various districts. For the day the total number of homesteaded acres was 22,224, and the number of conditional leases, 21. These, added to the holdings previously applied for, give the following totals:—Homesteaded acres, 22,224; conditional leases, 21; improvement leases, 21, comprising 586,654 acres; improvement leases, 88, comprising 1,126,953 acres, making a grand total of 1,735,858 acres. This is a total of 1895 of 2004, embracing an area of 1,010,914 acres.

DR. FLAHERTY—Dr. has been received in Sydney by the *Albatross*, and will leave for the place of the safe arrival of Dr. to the medical staff by the Italian Government to serve in the Abyssinian campaign.

THE HON. JACOB GARRARD—Mr. Gregory Macintosh, instructor of modelling at the Technical College, has just completed a clever and beautiful model of the *Albatross* for the Public Instruction, the portrait taking the form of a life-size bust in plaster. Mr. Macintosh represents the Minister in his work, and has been so successful in his work by the care of office, but the likeness is an animated one, and has been

Mr. H. B. Martin, Under a contract with the New Hebrides Company, has been sent to the island of St. Paul, where he will make a third voyage to-morrow. The letters to hand from that trade is improving. French traders are taking up land pretty freely, and are working largely.

Mr. Martin is announced, and in connection with it news is it stated that the Australian New Hebrides Company had sent its men, the Wyndham, to Mr. Martin's place to use the same for the purpose of fishing.

Mr. Martin is known in Sydney, was drowned on a one of his boats to an island, and two of the four natives with him also lost their lives.

SEARCHING FOR GOLD.—On Monday night the British Sophia went to the island of St. Paul, to look for gold in the wreck of the Catherine.

A number of insurance people purpose to come. The operations have special interest in that, should the venture prove successful it will be the biggest success of the kind in the world.

It is the hope of the New Hebrides Company that the island is a fertile one. Specially constructed windmills and windmills are to be used. In the winter the water will be as much as the

Minister's personal friends. Probably next week Mr. Macleod will exhibit his bust at some central place in the city, and ultimately he will reproduce it in terra cotta.

VERIFICATION.—The Registrar-General's report of the vital statistics of the city of Sydney for the month of April, 1896, shows that in the city the births of 285 children, 163 males and 122 females, were registered, being 185 in excess of the deaths. The number of persons registered for the previous month. The deaths registered were 120, 65 males and 55 females, being 41 less than the previous month. There were six deaths registered of people of ten years and over, and 10 of people of five years and under.

THE NEWTON TRAGEDY.—George Love, who has been arrested in connection with the murder of Julia Love at Newtown on Sunday morning last, has been discharged from Prince Alfred Hospital, where he has been confined since the 10th inst.

The man was handed over to the custody of the police by the hospital authorities. Love upon being discharged from the hospital was brought before Mr. Meay, J.P., at the police

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ALPHABETICALLY.—Arrivals: April 30, Kingsley (s.) at 5 121 Charleston (s-s), inst. 10000 lbs. inst.

LORD HAMPODEN ON FEDERATION.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

GRAFTON, Thursday.

Speaking on the subject of federation at the citizens' banquet in the School of Arts last night Lord Hampden said that a great deal had been done to the opposite direction to federation. They had caused agitations for the further division of the country as it was, and as settlement progressed there were sure to have those agitations, because there must be a desire for decentralisation—a desire, if he

might use the phrase, for home rule. There had been some agitation for the division of North from South Queensland. The answer of the Imperial Government was that it could not be done by creating freer trade between the two Governments. It was absolutely absurd to consider adding to confusion by different tariffs. (Cheers.) At the present time Australia had a population of over four millions. In 20 years it might have a population of ten millions. Surely there was something to be constructed so as to form when railways should be taken in the system of defence. They had had had the New Zealand trouble and

...the Transvaal trouble; in fact the match was always a powder-barrel, and an explosion might have taken place any day. Australia spent millions on her defence forces. It was desirable that they should be trained to act together, so that sufficient by being trained to act together, so that when the time came to do so they could efficiently meet together. For one moment he might turn the serious side and go to the lighter side and he might ask them the question, how many years has it taken to produce a really great man—a statesman—in Great Britain? In this century they had Pitt and Mr. Gladstone. In Australia they could not do anything better than that.

Why expect you to do that? He produced him as it not desirable that his genius should be at the service of the whole country, and not confined to one area? (Applause) He might say a word upon the unfortunate position of the Governors of the colonies. He should be very sorry to have to make his official bow to them. Still he should be very rejoined at the cause of them and he thought his Majesty would be pleased if he had to appoint one Governor for Australia instead of seven. Why was it that federation had not been retarded? He was afraid the answer was that local interests had predominated and national interests were sacrificed. They heard too often the cry that the federation would be disastrous.

...ome town or other, because commerce would be diverted from that town; as a consideration would affect the natural flow of commerce. A town would get the trade to which it could naturally lay claim, and any attempt to divert more trade to it would only end in failure. The question of a federal capital was not so important as the people thought. Whatever happened, Sydney or Melbourne would progress and thrive with the prosperity of Australia, and Sydney itself would rival some day the great cities of the Western world. In the United States Washington was the capital. But Washington was in importance with other cities.

a that country. It was said that federation was a popular question. It was in one sense, in that i

the people. But that was a question on which the Government of Australia would have to lead the people. The question was one of great importance, but he thought it was one that was near solution. It was a question to magnify the difficulties. Of course, there were difficulties, but they could all be overcome if there was a real desire to attain federation. He believed that the federation of the colonies was desirable for the people, and they would be very glad to see it consummated. He believed this was one of the best opportunities that offered themselves to the Colonists, and it ought to be taken with boldness and statesmanship, and it ought to be the salvation of Australia.

ralis thought that the time had come when the country would be better served by a Federal Parliament than by provincial institutions—and that this view was shared by the Enabling Bill and the resolutions passed by the Conference of Premiers—it was within their power to connect their names for ever with a policy which would lay the foundations of a free and prosperous people. (Loud cheering.)

The toast of "Prosperity to Grafton" was drunk with enthusiasm, and was responded to by Mr. Samuel Sec, who touched upon the growth of the district. The other toasts proposed included that of the "Grafton Club," which was recommended to be the

The Hinkameth,
 Hon. T. H. Smith, M.L.C., Mr. John See, M.L.A.
 and Mr. J. M'Farlane, M.L.A.

FRESH FOOD AND ICE COMPANY.

OPENING OF THE NEW WORKS.

To-day was generally regarded as a red letter day by the majority of the residents of this district, because it witnessed the opening of the new refrigerating works established at Grafton by the New South Wales Fresh Food and Ice Company. Hitherto many of the settlers have concentrated their atten-

The company has expended more than \$11,000 in the erection of a complete establishment which has been raised on the river, the rear being founded by Victoria-street. The buildings are 125 feet in length, and have a width of 118 ft. The upper story of the main building will be devoted to the reception and sterilising of cream, also to the drying of bacon after curing. Embraced in the building are the boiler-house, engine-room, and dynamo room, refrigerating engine-room, icehouse, ice storage

and utensil washing-room, churn rooms, butter working rooms, butter store, poultry store, and freezing rooms, bacon-curing room, atmospheric drying, and bacon-drying room. The refrigerating machine room is 34ft. long by 20ft. wide, and contains one of T. and E. Hall's carbonic anhydride freezing machines, of the horizontal type, similar to the principle of the machines with which vessels of the Gothic type are fitted. The whole plant was designed by Mr. W. W. Crawford, consulting mechanical engineer, of Pitt-street, Sydney. Lord Hampden, who was accompanied by his daughters, Mr. Athorne Hardy, private secretary, and others, attended at the establishment this morning and

machinery in motion and declared the establishment open. His Excellency was received by Mr. Stanley Mort (chairman of the board of directors) and Mr. H. Paterson (manager in Sydney for the company), and others. The opening of the establishment was considered of so much importance that a considerable concourse of people, estimated at 10,000, gathered to witness it. His Excellency said that it was opening the factory he should like to wish the company every success. He hoped the opening of the establishment would prove a red-letter day in the history of the Grattan and Clarence district. The principal reason why the factory was worked was that of economy.

operation—co-operation of the real kind—the company being the purchasers of the raw material and manufacturers, and the farmers supplying the raw material; each desiring to help the other—there by giving fair prices for a good article, and thus earning by making every effort to obtain a high quality of stock. The factory when in full working order would be the largest of its kind in the world. It was started to-day in the full expectation that it would realize the best anticipations, and bring cash into the pockets of the company, and profit for the district. (Loud cheers were then given for the governor.) To celebrate the opening of this establishment the directors had issued invita-

ons to about 600 gentlemen to dine at the Grafton skating rink, the gathering being held at 1 o'clock. There was a most generous response, it being estimated that upwards of 500 gentlemen sat down to the meal. The feature of the decorations was a huge floral crown flanked by the letters V.R., which was placed in a conspicuous position on the platform. A conspicuous position was also assigned to the portrait in oils of the late Hon. C. S. Mart, founder of the company. The chair was occupied by Mr. Laidley Mort. The guests included Lord Hampden, Mr. John See, M.L.A., Mr. J. P. Farnie, M.L.A., Dr. Green (Bishop of Grafton and Armidale), Bishop Doyle, Mr. F. M. Gurnea

the Mayor of Grafton) Sir W. F. Manning, Commandant of the Fire Brigade, Mr. J. H. Cropprey (H.M.S. Lizard), Mr. A. W. Meekes, Mr. J. James Martin, and Mr. M. Duggan, P.M. The Mayor, which was of an excellent description, was given by Mr. Fred. W. Forster, of Sydney. After the toast of "The Queen" had been duly honoured, the chairman said he felt it a very great privilege and an opportunity to have the opportunity of proposing a toast to the health of their distinguished guest, his Excellency the Governor. (Applause.) They had amongst them a Governor who had spared no trouble in acquainting himself with all their necessities. No one could say that his Excellency, by his labours, by his travels, and by every action of his life, had shown

more than that he had at heart the interests of
 the country and of the people over whom he presided.
 (Cheers.) They knew, from his public utterances
 and from his private conversation, that John Hamden
 had deeply at heart the question of the rights of
 the Colonies. (Applause.) In that direction both his
 excellency and the Governors of the other colonies
 were doing a great work by their utterances and
 their influence, and he felt sure that when that great
 aim had been achieved—as it would be sooner or
 later—its accomplishment would be due largely to
 the influence of those distinguished statesmen whose
 Majesties had set over us. (Applause.)
 The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Lord Hampden, who was received with appliances and aid that the chairman had been good enough to say, that his labours and travels deserved some credit at his hand; but the voyage down the Clarence was a pleasing trip, and when it concluded with such a hospitality as he had received at Grafton, it became a little a pleasurable picnic. There was really no labour at all about it. He had had the pleasure of seeing a beautiful country, and of meeting pleasant people. Now, in responding for the honour they had done him in drinking his health, he would like to say a few words upon the object which had called them together to-day. While sitting there he found that there was under a picture of the late Mr. Mort, whom

and knew well as one of the kings of commerce and as one especially who, by his priority expenditure at Bodalla, turned what was a swamp in the base of a picturesque land, capable of feeding 12000 heads of stock daily, and of turning out six or seven tons of cheese by the week; and cheese, he believed, of the most excellent quality. Well, the late Mr. Moore, who in 1861 founded the Fresh Food and Ice Company; and in doing so it appeared to him (the Governor) that he showed extraordinary commercial foresight, for he was really the pioneer of a system of freezing meats and other perishable articles of food, and thereby he had given them a system which would seem to answer the requirements of their

represent export trade; and he had really been the pioneer of the system which, with regard to the export of perishable products, had annihilated distance and conquered the influence of high temperature. The company of which Mr. Laidley Mor-

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